PER. SEC. SEP 9 0 1976 NYPL

PER. SEC. SEP 9 0 1976 N

The People's Korea

No. 805 EVERY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 18, 1976 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Botswana President Seretse Khama Visits DPRK

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with His Excellency Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana.
(KCNA Radiophoto)

At a time when the situation in Korea is strained as never before, Botswana President Seretse Khama visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on August 9-13 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

His visit to the DPRK deepend the confidence between Korea and Botswana and gave great support and encouragement to the Korean people.

During his stay, talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Seretse Khama twice in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and he inspected various places in Pyongyang.

Following is a digest of the KCNA reports on his five-day visit.

☆ ☆

His Excellency Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on August 9 by special plane for a state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and his wife cordially met His Excellency President Seretse Khama and his wife at the airport.

The streets of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and the airport were beautifully decorated in festive attire to meet the goodwill envoy of the Botswana people.

Put up with due respect at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of His Excellency President Seretse Khama. The portraits were flanked by the slogans "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live His Excellency President Seretse Khama!"

Present at the airport were Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Chairman Hwang Jang Yop of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other cadres.

Also present there were foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives in Pyongyang.

At 11 A.M., the plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Botswana people touched down the airport to the strains of the welcome music.

Thousands of people enthusiastically welcomed His Excellency President Seretse Khama and his entourage, waving flags of the two countries and bouquets.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with His Excellency President Seretse Khama as he alighted from the plane.

A grand welcome function for His Excellency President Seretse Khama was held at the airport.

The band struck up the national anthems of the Republic of Botswana and our country and a 21-gun salute boomed.

In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, His Excellency President Seretse Khama reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

His Excellency President Seretse Khama and Madame on August 9 paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with His Excellency President Seretse Khama in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Banquet

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on August 9 in honour of His Excellency President Seretse Khama, and his wife.

Invited to the banquet were His Excellency President Seretse Khama and his entourage.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Chairman Hwang Jang Yop of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other cadres.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives in Pyongyang were also invited there.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife, together with His Excellency President Seretse Khama and his wife, entered the banquet hall to the strains of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with a thunderous applause.

The national anthems of the Republic of Botswana and our country were played at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a welcome speech at the banquet. (See below)

His Excellency President Seretse Khama spoke next. (See below)

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

A performance was given by the artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe at the banquet.

His Excellency President Seretse Khama and Madame and their entourage inspected on August 10 the Exhibition of the Three Revolutions and the Pyongyang Metro.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in company with his wife, paid on August 10 a return call on His Excellency President Seretse Khama and Madame.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with His Excellency President Seretse Khama in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Talks

Talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, in Pyongyang on August 10.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Kong Jin Tae and personages concerned So Gwan Hi, Kim Sok Gi, Chong Song Nam, Chang Jong Hwan and Chon Myong Su.

Present on the Botswana side were D.K. Kwelagobe, P.L. Steenkamp, M.C. Tibone, S. Hirshfeld, F.G. Mogae, M. Sekgoma and L.J.M.J. Legwaila.

Views were exchanged at the talks on the question of further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on a number of international issues of common concern and a unanimity of views was reached on all the questions discussed.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

The revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" was performed at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of August 10 in honour of His Excellency President Seretse Khama and Madame.

Tete-a-tete talks were held in Pyongyang on August 11 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Seretse Khama.

At the talks views were exchanged on a number of questions of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung together with his wife, arranged on August 11 a luncheon in honour of His Excellency President Seretse Khama and Madame.

On hand were Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

His Excellency President Seretse Khama and Madame saw the mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Great Juche" at the Moranbong Stadium on the afternoon of August 11.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw the mass gymnastic display with

(Continued on page 2)

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Your Excellency Esteemed President Sir Seretse Khama and Madame,

Esteemed guests from Botswana,

Comrades and friends,

Today we have received with great pleasure the goodwill envoys of Botswana who have come from the far-off African Continent.

First of all, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I warmly welcome Your Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana and our intimate friend, and Madame and all the accompanying guests of Botswana.

The current visit of Your Excellency President to our country is of very great significance in the development of the friendly relations between our two peoples.

The Korean and Botswana peoples have established a strong bond of friendship on the road of independence.

Today the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are vigorously fighting shoulder to shoulder to achieve their complete national liberation in keeping with the trend of the present era towards independence.

In Africa a fierce, solemn struggle is being waged to eliminate the racist regimes in southern Africa and sweep away imperialism, colonialism and racism from this continent for good.

The Botswana people won national independence through a protracted struggle against the colonial rule.

They will soon be celebrating the 10th anniversary of their independence gained under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Sir Seretse Khama, their outstanding leader.

The Botswana people are proudly reviewing these ten years as a decade of peace, stability and progress.

We highly appreciate and warmly congratulate the great successes that the Botswana people have registered in the building of the national economy and national culture under the motto of "self-reliance" and "unity" advanced by Your Excellency President, inspite of the difficult conditions caused by the racists' encirclement.

The Government of the Republic of Botswana is pursuing the non-alignment policy in its foreign relations and actively striving, in particular, for the liberation of the neighbouring peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania who are still under the tyranny of the racists, and for the complete liberation of the whole continent of Africa.

The Korean people take this opportunity to express their firm solidarity once again for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for freedom and liberation and for the struggle of all the African peoples for Africa's complete liberation and unity.

The peoples of non-aligned countries have the relationship of supporting and complementing one another in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Korean and Botswana peoples have formed close brotherly ties through their common struggle for sovereignty and independence. Our two countries established diplomatic relations in 1974.

Proceeding from its consistent position of rejecting foreign interference and advocating independence, the Government of Botswana actively supported the resolutions of our side on the Korean question at the 29th and 30th Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

This is striking evidence that Your Excellency President bravely maintains a just principled stand in defiance of any threat and pressure.

I take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to Your Excellency President Sir Seretse Khama, to the Government and people of Botswana for the active support and encouragement rendered to our people's just cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Your Excellency President,

This time you have come to visit our country at a time when the situation in our country is strained as never before.

This further deepens the confidence between us and gives great support and encouragement to our people.

Now the enemy has prepared himself fully for a large-scale invasion against the northern half of our Republic and a critical situation has been created before us in which a war may break out at any moment.

The enemy is raising outcries over fictitious "threat of southward aggression" from the north; but all the facts prove that we are facing the threat of northward aggression.

In connection with the prevailing situation the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement and a memorandum on August 5.

We do not want war; our firm position at this time still is to continue our persevering efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korean question under all circumstances.

However, if the enemy imposes a war upon us, we shall resolutely counter it with a war and annihilate the aggressors to the last man.

The new war provocation manoeuvrings now committed against our Republic are precisely an open challenge to the peace-loving peoples the world over.

We express the conviction that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, the non-aligned nations and all the peace-loving countries of the world will pay deep attention to the critical situation created in Korea and take proper measures to check and frustrate the reckless manoeuvres of the new war provokers.

The strengthening of the unity of the peoples is the main guarantee for victory in the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

The Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will soon be convened in Colombo.

The Colombo Summit will be a historic conference which will powerfully demonstrate the united might of the peoples of the non-aligned countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and all forms of aggression and intervention and for national liberation and independence, peace and social progress.

In the future, too, the Korean people will fight tirelessly in firm unity with the peoples of socialist countries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the progressive countries in Europe and all the peace-loving peoples of the world in order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country and build a new world free from imperialism and colonialism and clear of aggression and plunder.

Esteemed guests from Botswana,

The very warm welcome accorded by the Pyongyang citizens to you today is an eloquent expression of our people's sentiments of friendship and respect for Your Excellency President and the Botswana people, and a great demonstration of the unity of the peoples of the third world.

I sincerely hope that you, our guests, will spend pleasant and fruitful days amidst the warm hospitality of our people and gain great results in your current visit, and propose a toast:

To the firm friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Botswana peoples,

To the prosperity and progress of the Republic of Botswana,

To the unity of the world people who advocate independence,

To the health of Your Excellency Esteemed President Sir Seretse Khama and Madame,

To the health of the guests from Botswana,

To the health of the diplomatic envoys from various countries and madames, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of President SERETSE KHAMA

At Banquet

Your Excellency, Esteemed President Kim Il Sung and Madame Kim Song Ae,

Comrades and friends,

I would like to begin by expressing my sincere gratitude to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the hospitality that is being accorded us as we begin our visit to this great country. We are very happy indeed to be here, among friends and to strengthen the bonds of friendship which link our two countries and peoples together.

I should also say how appreciative I am, Mr. President, of the very kind words you have said about me and my country. It is very encouraging indeed to know that we have your support as well as that of your great nation as we struggle to create a new society in our country and as we endeavour to promote the cause of freedom, peace and justice in southern Africa. We will always appreciate the support, sympathy and encouragement of all the progressive and peace-loving people of the world.

We are confident, Mr. President, that our first visit to your country will not only strengthen the friendship which already exists between our two countries and peoples but it will also increase cooperation between us in both the political and economic fields.

Botswana, like the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a member of the third world. Like you, we are a developing nation. We both have dreams to be fulfilled and aspirations to be realized. As members of the third world we are forced by our common circumstances and experiences to dream and aspire together.

We are fully aware, Mr. President, that yours is an Asian country. Similarly, we have no doubt that you are fully aware that Botswana is an African country. You have your own problems in this part of Asia. I consider it my duty, therefore, to inform you of our problems in southern Africa, and in doing so I am not suggesting that we have nothing to do with the problems that beset the Asian Continent. On the contrary, we have come here specifically to share ideas with you in an endeavour to find solutions to our common problems.

Mr. President, the struggle for freedom and justice in southern Africa can no longer be construed as an isolated phenomenon peculiar to that part of the world; nor can it be dismissed as merely a transient aberration in the progressive development of human history and civilization. The people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are an inseparable part of humanity in its totality; their hopes are the hopes of mankind; their dreams are the dreams of mankind, and their tragedies are the tragedies of all men of conscience. Every freedom-loving nation has the responsibility to play its part in the liberation struggle in southern Africa. History must repeat itself if the world accepts the legitimacy of the cause for which the oppressed people of southern Africa are sacrificing their lives.

The peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are fighting for the same cause which twice in this century sustained the people of Europe in their struggle against Nazism. The threat which Nazism presented to global peace, security and freedom is being repeated in southern Africa as the racist minority regimes persist in their stubborn determination decide the future of that part of the world on the battle field.

There are those who have always contended that international peace and security cannot be threatened by a regional conflict such as that which obtains in southern Africa. It is argued that apartheid and racial discrimination as practised in South Africa can only threaten the peace and security of South Africa itself and its neighbours and not that of the world as a whole. We are also made to believe that Ian Smith and his clique of supporters in Zimbabwe are an isolated nuisance rather than a credible threat to the peace and security of Africa and the world.

But, we reject these sinister arguments much as those who advance them consciously disregard the lessons of history. Almost all the wars that have scarred the face of this earth in the past began as regional conflicts and spread like bushfire all over the world engulfing both the guilty and the innocent.

The assassination of a duke in Europe in 1914 caused the First World War. The expansionist policies of a single European country, Nazi Germany, triggered the Second World War. In both cases the colonized people of Africa and Asia were called upon to defend the ideals which they were denied by their colonizers.

What I am trying to point out here is not that we should appeal to the past in order to find solutions for contemporary problems but that in this day and age of superpower expansionism local conflicts can hardly be confined to the physical frontiers within which they take place. This is increasingly becoming evident in southern Africa, as has always been in the Middle East, where the two superpowers are presently quarrelling over spheres of influence.

Therefore, the argument that the existence of racism and oppression in southern Africa do not pose a threat to international peace and security is as fallacious as it is irresponsible.

What was the cause of the Second World War? Was it not racism? Is there any difference between Adolf Hitler's belief in the superiority of the Aryan race and South Africa's policy of apartheid? There is none. Is there any difference between white supremacy and race purity? There is none. White south Africans hold the belief that black south Africans are not only inferior but have no right to be free even in their own country because of their colour and race. They are even prepared to use all the force and power at their disposal to perpetuate this pernicious doctrine, just as Hitler resorted to war in order to preserve the purity of the Aryan race.

The enemies of Africa can no longer lull us into believing that they share our aspirations as we struggle to reassert our humanity. Our friends are those progressive nations who have tenaciously and with genuine intentions supported the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Our enemies are those nations which participate, overtly or covertly, in the exploitation of the black people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. These are nations which, though some of them were born of revolution, have decided to condemn the struggle that is being waged by the people of southern Africa to liberate themselves from the tyranny of the white minority regimes.

Mr. President, I can assure you that we also do not want war anywhere in the world. We appreciate your concern about the situation in your country and we are encouraged by your determination to continue to work for peace. The Korean question has been with us for a very long time but we cannot afford to lose patience in our efforts to resolve it. Botswana believes that the best way of dealing with the problem is to allow the Korean people themselves to take the initiative for it is their destiny which is involved. Interference by outsiders can only exacerbate the situation to the detriment of peace and stability in this part of Asia.

Like your country, Mr. President, Botswana firmly supports the non-aligned movement. We attach great importance to the unity of the third world and to the common aspirations of its people. In a divided world such as we live in, a world truncated by ideology and conflicting interests, the solidarity of the downtrodden two-thirds of mankind is very crucial indeed.

As you have rightly pointed out, Mr. President, my country celebrates its tenth anniversary of independence this year. These

(Continued on page 2)

Presidential Special Envoy Visits Indochinese Countries

Vietnam

Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 7 called on Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, according to a report from Hanoi.

The special envoy courteously conveyed the greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Ton Duc Thang.

President Ton Duc Thang expressed deep thanks for the warm greetings of the great leader and asked the special envoy to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader.

Saying that the Vietnamese people would do everything possible to strengthen the friendship and unity already forged between the two countries, President Ton Duc Thang stressed:

The dispatch of a special envoy by Comrade President Kim Il Sung to Vietnam is a manifestation of the firm friendship and unity between the two countries.

The Vietnamese people will continue to resolutely support the Korean people till they win complete victory in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He wished the Korean people great success in the struggle for socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice-Premier of the Government and Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Hoang Van Loi, vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Kim Sang Jun, Ambassador of our country to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Cambodia

Special envoy Comrade Ho Dam, who was on a visit to Democratic Cambodia on August 8 called on Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia, according to a report from Phnom Penh.

The special envoy courteously conveyed greetings and a verbal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Khieu Samphan.

President Khieu Samphan extended heartfelt thanks for the greetings and verbal message of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and asked the special envoy to convey his cordial regards to the great leader.

Saying that he was very happy to meet the special envoy sent by President Kim Il Sung, President Khieu Samphan stated that the relations between the two countries were excellent and no force could break them.

He said that the Government and people of Democratic Cambodia would always stand on the side of the Korean Party, Government and people led by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Nuon Chea, Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Cambodia, and the Acting Foreign Minister.

Also present there was Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador of our country to Democratic Cambodia.

Special envoy Comrade Ho Dam, on August 8 called on Polpot, Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia.

Laos

Special envoy Comrade Ho Dam on August 6 called on Souphanouvong, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, according to a report from Vientiane.

The special envoy courteously conveyed the greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Souphanouvong.

President Souphanouvong said: "Is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in good health? We wish him good health and a long life." He expressed deep thanks to the great leader for personally sending a special envoy to Laos to convey warm greetings.

The President Souphanouvong said that the support and aid of the great leader President Kim Il Sung to the Lao people greatly contributed to their victory.

The Government and people of Laos always extend active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he said, and stressed: Firm is this support of the Lao people to the cause of the Korean people.

Noting that the imperialists are trying to split and wreck the non-alignment movement, he emphasized: It is important for the non-aligned countries to wage a joint struggle against them.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Phoun Sipaseuth, vice-Prime Minister of the Government and Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Ryom Tae Jun, Ambassador of our country to Laos.

Special envoy Comrade Ho Dam on August 5 called on Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

(KCNA)

Pyongyang Report Meet Marks 5th Anniv. of President's Aug. 6 Speech

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A grand Pyongyang report meeting was held on August 5 at the February 8 House of Culture on the 5th anniversary of the publication of "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Hanging there were slogans reading "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and letters reading "May the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Enjoy Good Health and a Long Life."

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrades So Chol, Yang Hyong Sop and Chong Jun Gi and responsible personages of political parties, public organisations and government organs and functionaries concerned.

Comrade Yang Hyong Sop made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, on the basis of an overall scientific analysis of the world situation, wisely expounded in his historic August 6 speech that Nixon's visit to China was, in essence, not a march of a victor but a trip of the defeated.

This clear-sighted conclusion of the great leader was a powerful bomb declaration which dealt a hard blow to the U.S. imperialists who tried to seek a way out of the crisis in the mendicant diplomacy and drove them into a more hopeless predicament.

In his speech the great leader elucidated anew the policy of broad north-south negotiation, an outstanding strategic policy for bringing about a radical turn in the question of national reunification.

The reporter quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"We are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organisations and individual personages in south Korea."

The reporter said:

The new policy of broad north-south negotiation put forward by the great leader is a great national salvation measure for accomplishing at an early date the historic cause of national reunification by actively turning to account the trend of the times in solving the internal question of our nation. This is an outstanding policy which embodies our Party's consistent policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in conformity with the demand of the changed situation.

The great leader's new policy is a policy strictly based on Juche, a policy which brilliantly embodied the immortal Juche idea in the solution of the question of the reunification of our country and a great militant banner powerfully inspiring our people to the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The reporter said that, in accordance with the policy of north-south negotiation advanced by the great leader in his historic August 6 speech, a contact was made at last between the north and the south for Koreans to sit down together and solve the internal problems of the nation, talks began between the north and south Red Cross organisations and then came the July 4 north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the North-South Coordination Commission was formed and put into operation.

These epochal events that took place in a little more than one year after the great leader advanced the policy of broad north-south negotiation were a brilliant victory of the immortal Juche idea and a precious fruition of our Party's policy of independent and peaceful reunification, the reporter stressed.

He continued:

The historic August 6 speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stirred the hearts of all people for its immensely broad width and depth and powerfully stimulated the world situation and revolutionary development for the brilliant theory and policy contained in it.

This is a great document of the century which can be advanced and carried to materialization only by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and prominent strategist of revolution, who sees through all the questions raised by the times with his brilliant intelligence and rare penetration and illumines the broad road of victory and glory.

The reporter said that our Party and the Government of the Republic, setting great store by all the fruits borne by the policy of broad north-south negotiation advanced by the great leader, have made every effort possible to lead to success by all means the dialogue arranged with much difficulty, improve the north-south relations at an early date and promote the cause of reunification with the internal strength of the nation.

It must be noted that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung newly advanced the great five-point policy of national reunification in his historic work "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" published on June 23, 1973, which is an epochal national salvation program for accomplishing the cause of reunification.

Saying that it is entirely due to the south Korean puppets who, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, have invariably pursued the perpetuation of national split, that the north-south dialogue has been driven to a state of rupture and a huge obstacle as we see today has been created in the solution of the country's reunification question, the reporter roundly exposed their crimes in systematically sabotaging the principles of national reunification agreed upon between the two sides.

He denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors for frantically hastening "anti-communist" fascistization and stepping up with rare frenzy the new war provocation manoeuvres to kill compatriots.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are the very ones who encourage the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the criminal "two Koreas" plot and the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the chief obstacle to the reunification of our country, he exposed and denounced their crimes.

The reporter further said:

The question of our country's reunification is a nation-wide cause which can be realised only by the united strength of the whole nation and a struggle against the domestic and foreign splittists.

He recalled that south Korean opposition politicians have recently called for a dialogue "on non-governmental basis."

We warmly support and welcome the call of south Korean opposition politicians for a dialogue "on non-governmental basis," considering that it conforms with our consistent policy for broadening the scope of the dialogue, he declared.

The reporter stressed that the convocation of a great national congress composed of representatives of the people of all strata, political parties, public organisations in the north and south is the most reasonable way of solving the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and interests of our people.

He continued:

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue the aggressive acts against our country, accept without delay our proposal for concluding a peace agreement and quit south Korea at once, taking along their aggression forces, in accordance with the United Nations resolution.

The Japanese reactionaries must no longer commit the criminal acts of hampering our country's reunification in subservience to the U.S. imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must give up the anachronistic policy of reliance upon outside forces and fascist suppression, stop the new war preparations and the manoeuvres for perpetuating the split of the nation, and step down from "power" without delay as the south Korean people demand.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, persist in aggression and treachery and seek permanent split, they will face a stern judgement by history and the people.

Papers on August 6 run editorials on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the August 6 speech of the great leader.

Juche Idea Meets Need of Present Times

— Analysis —

Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) August 4 carries an article headlined "Immortal Juche Idea is Great Idea Reflecting Demand of Our Times and Desire of Popular Masses."

The article says:

The present era is the era of independence and the era of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The present age can be called an age of independence when the peoples who were oppressed and humiliated under the rule and yoke of great countries in the past, emerge as masters of the world and shape their destinies independently and creatively."

In our era today a large number of countries of the world demand independence and many peoples who have emerged as the masters of the arena of history are rising up vigorously in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

Hundreds of millions of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples have turned out in the struggle for the independence and prosperity of the country and the struggle against all forms of imperialists' domination and subjugation and for national sovereignty, deeply convinced that only by their own struggle can they shape their destinies.

Many newly independent countries are taking decisive revolutionary steps against the manoeuvres of aggression and interference of the imperialists to infringe upon their national sovereignty and interests and are staunchly fighting to carve out their destinies by their own efforts, holding aloft the banner of independence and self-sustenance.

Voices calling for independence are ringing out even from capitalist countries.

The immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader is a great guiding idea of revolution and construction reflecting this demand of the times and the desire of the masses of the toiling people advocating independence.

The Juche idea, the ever-victorious guiding idea of our times, elucidates the great truth that the master of the revolution and construction is the popular masses and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

The Juche idea, on the basis of the profound philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything, gives a most scientific elucidation of the leading position of man and his decisive role in the mutual relationship between man and the world.

With the clarification of the position and role of man by the Juche idea, a completely new philosophical viewpoint seeing the world with man as the main has been established and a revolutionary turn has been brought about in the philosophical development of the working class.

The immortal Juche idea is an ever-victorious revolutionary idea which gives most correct answers to all the questions arising in our era and a great idea which has brought a radical turn in the development of the revolutionary ideas and revolutionary theories of the working class on the world outlook and opened the highest stage in the history of human thought by laying the foundation of the revolutionary method of leadership over the masses.

The immortal Juche idea is, above all, an original idea which gives a new Juche-based revolutionary world outlook reflecting the demand of our era.

The Juche idea gives the firm confidence of victory and courage to the working class and the masses of the working people by giving them the most scientific and revolutionary world outlook comprehensively reflecting the demand of our times in which the broad masses of the working people have emerged as the master of history, and guides them to actively turn out in the revolutionary struggle with the consciousness of being the master and revolutionary enthusiasm.

The Juche idea is an original revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics reflecting the demand of the era of Juche for evolving revolutionary theory and newly drawing up strategy and tactics on all stages and in all the fields, with the popular masses in the centre and on the basis of their role.

The Juche idea has become the most scientific and revolutionary theory for evolving the revolutionary theory of the working class and drawing up the strategy and tactics on the principle of liberating the masses of the working people from all yokes, ensuring them an independent and creative life and carrying out the revolution and construction in such a way as to rally and mobilise the working masses.

The immortal Juche idea elucidated all the revolutionary theories and strategies and tactics arising in the revolutionary development such as the class liberation, national liberation and the building of socialism and communism and the working class and other strata of the masses of the toiling people have become able to carry out revolution and construction without any deviation.

The Juche idea clarified for the first time the method of leadership over the masses, the basic principle of which is the fundamental stand and method of revolution and revolutionary mass line in which the masses of the working people are guided to solve independently and creatively all the questions arising in the revolution and construction by using their own brains and believing in their own strength, thus heightening the sense of responsibility and role of the working masses as the master of the revolution and construction and powerfully expediting the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The Juche idea has become the guiding idea which illumines the road of the revolution and construction in our era and an invincible militant banner arousing hundreds of millions of world people to a grand struggle as it most correctly reflects the demand and trend of our times and the unanimous purpose and desire of the working class and progressive people.

Stressing that the Juche idea expounds the guiding principle which must be adhered to in leading the revolution and construction to victory, the article calls for a strict observance of the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

(KCNA)

Italian workers hold the immortal works of President Kim Il Sung.

30 Anniv. of Nationalization of Major Industries

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the WPK) Aug. 10 carries an editorial headlined "Great Victory of Line of Building Independent Industry Indicated by the Respected and Beloved Leader" on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Law on the Nationalization of Major Industries.

The editorial says:

The promulgation of the Law on the Nationalization of Major Industries by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic event of epochal significance in the development of our revolution and development of the national industry of our country.

The great leader personally worked out and proclaimed the law on the nationalization of industries, transport, communications and banks owned by Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists, by putting into a concrete form the policy of the nationalization of industries laid down in the 10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in conformity with the new historic condition after liberation, and widely led the struggle for its materialization, the editorial notes, and continues:

The nationalization of industries in our country was a revolutionary transformation, the first of its kind in the East, which shook off the imperialist chains binding the people and working class, the yoke of suppression and exploitation by capital, and was a beacon greatly encouraging the struggle of the people of the East and the revolutionary people of the world against colonial exploitation and oppression and indicating their road.

With the successful enforcement of the nationalization of major industries under the wise leadership of the great leader, a broad road was opened in our country for building an independent national industry.

A view of crank processing factory

It goes on:

The line of the building of an independent economy propounded by the great leader with his originality is a great line on materially guaranteeing independence to the people in conformity with the people's desire of our times, the new historical era in which it has become a trend of the times to advance along the road of independence.

It is impossible to think of independence in politics, self-defence in national defence and Juche in ideology without one's own economic foundations.

The road to economic independence is a true road of destroying the old international order under which the imperialists freely plundered the backward countries of their resources and establishing a new, fair international order and enabling the countries of the new-emerging forces to achieve the independent development of the country and the national grandeur and prosperity through their economic and technical cooperation.

Ever since he proclaimed the Law on the Nationalization of Major Industries, the respected and beloved leader has carried on energetic activities to develop the industry of the country on an independent foundation and performed immortal exploits in building a modern independent industry on this land.

The editorial recalls that he, in particular, put forth a great many original lines and policies including the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, the Juche-oriented line of socialist industrialization and the policy of building independent heavy and light industries.

The editorial says:

For 30 years since the promulgation of the Law on the Nationalization of Major Industries, our people have energetically carried through the line of building an independent industry under the wise leadership of the great leader, so that our industry could be strengthened and developed as a wholly independent industry in which all the fields of heavy and light industries are developed in a many-sided way and which is firmly based on modern technique and our own material, fuel and power bases.

(KCNA)

(Continued from page 1)

His Excellency President Seretse Khama and his wife.

His Excellency President Seretse Khama and Madame and their entourage inspected on August 11 the Kumsong Tractor Plant, a large-scale tractor production base in our country, and the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, enjoying the enthusiastic welcome of the working people.

His Excellency President Seretse Khama and Madame and their entourage visited historic Mangyongdae and the National Economy Institute on the morning of August 12.

In the afternoon His Excellency President and Madame and their entourage were shown round the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

Pyongyang Mass Rally

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on August 12 in welcome of His Excellency President Seretse Khama.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife attended the mass meeting in company with His Excellency President Seretse Khama and his wife.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform at 5 P.M. in company with His Excellency President Seretse Khama to the strains of the welcome music, the attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy cheers of "manse!" (hurrah) and thunderous applause.

The entourage of President Khama took their seats on the platform.

The platform party included Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Chairman Hwang Jang Yop of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and other cadres.

The meeting was attended by a large number of working people in the city and responsible functionaries of Party and power bodies and working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting.

Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kang Hyon Su made a welcome address.

His Excellency President Seretse Khama spoke next.

Departure

His Excellency President Seretse Khama left here on August 13 by special plane after concluding their itinerary in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his wife, saw off His Excellency President Seretse Khama and Madame at the airport.

(Continued from page 1)

ten years have been marked by political stability, peace and progress but the situation in southern Africa at present is such that we dare not minimize the difficulties that lie ahead. But we are determined to work even harder during our second decade as a free people to consolidate our independence and nationhood. We cannot allow ourselves to become prophets of doom even though our geographical situation in southern Africa increasingly threatens our survival as a nation. The minority regimes around us have not abandoned their desire to see us perish because as long as we live they will find little comfort in that part of Africa. We will persist in our struggle for the restoration of human rights to the millions of our fellowmen in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

May I end by paying tribute to you, Mr. President, for your dynamic leadership, for your great vision and for your selfless dedication to the cause of human liberty and freedom. All peace-loving people admire your country and people for the great victories which have characterized the period of reconstruction following the imperialist aggression against the Korean people in 1950. We find it absolutely incredible that this beautiful city of more than one million people was built after that aggression. This clearly shows that you are truly self-reliant.

We were also extremely touched by the enthusiasm and warmth with which we were welcomed to your country this morning. We will always remember our visit to this great nation.

May I propose a toast to your health and long life, Mr. President, your country's prosperity and the solidarity of the third world.

Pula!

Documented Latest US War Moves in Korea

—DPRK Government Memorandum—

PYONGYANG, Aug. 6 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on Aug. 5 in connection with the fact that of late the U.S. imperialists are trying hard to ignite the blasting fuse of war directly after having stepped up preparations for war in Korea. The memorandum says:

Today a critical situation which may lead to the outbreak of a war at any moment has been created in Korea.

In its statement dated August 5, 1976, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exposed and denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States in Korea and appealed to the governments and peoples of all countries of the world to pay due attention to the extremely tense situation in Korea.

Considering that it is necessary to lay bare more concretely the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to ignite the blasting fuse of war directly after having stepped up preparations for war in Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes public this memorandum.

US Declares S. Korea Its "Forward Defence Zone"

After it sustained an ignominious defeat in its war of aggression in Indochina, the United States openly declared south Korea a "forward defence zone" of "vital interest" to the United States and hastened preparations for a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On May 1, 1975 former U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger said that "the forward defence zone after the withdrawal from Vietnam is Western Europe and south Korea" (Washington, May 1, 1975, "Jiji" News Agency).

That south Korea is the "forward defence zone" of the United States precisely means that the United States will hang on in south Korea indefinitely to keep it as its military base for aggression.

On November 24, 1975, U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger said that "the United States has a great interest in south Korea. The U.S. troops will remain in south Korea...." (south Korean "Radio Christian," November 25, 1975).

On January 27, 1976, U.S. Defence Secretary Rumsfeld said that "Korea and Japan, like Western Europe, are two defence strongpoints of the United States and the forward deployment of the United States in this region is taken as the axis of global strategy" (south Korean "Radio Christian", January 28, 1976.)

The U.S. State Department officially informed the south Korean authorities that "it has no intention to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea but, on the contrary, it will promptly take a step to reinforce the U.S. troops in south Korea if necessary" (south Korean paper "Choson Ilbo," April 11, 1976).

Nuclear Blackmail

After declaring south Korea its "forward defence zone" the United States introduced into south Korea nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons in large quantities commensurate with it, and rants without hesitation that it will use nuclear weapons in a future Korean war.

On June 20, 1975, former U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger said that "I think you know well that we have deployed tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea" (Washington, June 20, 1975, "Jiji" News Agency).

On May 27, 1976, U.S. Defence Secretary Rumsfeld said that they "will not rule out the use of nuclear weapons" in a war in Korea (Honolulu, May 27, 1976, south Korean news agency "Hapdong").

In February 1976, bellicose elements of the United States declared that they would "not hesitate to resort to the forestalling use of nuclear weapons" (Washington, February 9, 1976, "Jiji" News Agency).

During the deliberations of the defence budget for the fiscal 1976 at the U.S. House of Representatives on May 30, 1975, it was brought to light that tactical nuclear weapons with 1,000 shells and 54 planes capable of carrying nuclear bombs were deployed in south Korea (Washington, June 3, 1975, south Korean news agency "Hapdong").

In February 1976, the "U.S. Defence Information Centre" announced that the following nuclear weapons were among those brought into south Korea by the United States:

One hundred and ninety-two nuclear bombs carried by "F-4 Phantom" fighter-bombers, 56 8-inch nuclear shells, 152 155-mm nuclear shells, 144 nuclear warheads of "Nike Hercules" ground-to-air missiles, 80 nuclear warheads of "Honest John" ground-to-ground rockets, 12 nuclear warheads of "Sergeant" ground-to-ground missiles, and 25-50 nuclear mines (Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun," February 3, 1976).

LaRocque, director of the "U.S. Defence Information Centre," said that "many of these nuclear warheads were deployed near the Military Demarcation Line with north Korea" (Washington, June 20, 1975, "Jiji" News Agency).

Large-Scale Arms Reinforcement

The United States introduced on a large scale armed forces of aggression and new type equipment from other parts of Asia and the U.S. mainland and deployed them in south Korea.

In February 1975, former U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger blared that "it is particularly important to deploy armed forces sufficiently" in south Korea (Washington, February 11, 1975, south Korean news agency "Hapdong").

Recently the United States additionally introduced over 4,000 troops into south Korea (south Korean "Radio Chungang" March 7, 1975).

On March 1, 1976, John Bessei, staff chief of the operational planning section of the U.S. Army Department, said that "the recognized level of the formation of the U.S. second division present in south Korea was raised... and the number of the U.S. troops in the division is increasing" (Washington, March 1, 1976, south Korean news agency "Hapdong").

In January 1976 the United States newly deployed in south Korea "Lance" missiles whose range is longer than that of "Honest John" and "Sergeant" missiles (south Korean paper "Choson Ilbo", January 29, 1976).

On February 24, 1976, the United States brought in "F-111" fighter-bombers of latest type and deployed them in the Osan Base of south Korea to make them "carry out operational mission" (south Korean "Radio Chungang", February 24, 1976).

On April 30, 1976, a spokesman of the U.S. Defence Department announced that highly efficient modern offensive transport planes "AC 130" would be introduced into south Korea from the U.S. mainland to "cope with emergency" (south Korean "Radio Christian", May 1, 1976).

Earlier, at the close of last year, the United States secretly introduced into south Korea from Thailand the "8th tactical fighter wing" which won ill fame in the war of aggression in Indochina (south Korean "Radio Chungang", July 10, 1976).

On April 8, 1976, the United States transferred "Nike Hercules" missiles to the south Korean puppet army under the name of "reinforcing the anti-aircraft defence force" of south Korea (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", April 10, 1976).

In June 1976, the United States supplied the south Korean puppet army with hand-held "'Redeye" ground-to-air missiles (south Korean "Radio Chungang", July 22, 1976).

In May 1976, the United States "additionally deployed ammunition in south Korea from Thailand, Okinawa and Japan proper to support the south Korean army" (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", May 18, 1976).

For 8 days from February 27, 1976, the United States shipped into south Korea as much as 4,600 tons of ammunition of various kinds including rocket shells from the Ikeko ammunition depot in Japan, the biggest one of its kind in Asia.

According to an announcement of the U.S. Defence Department in May 1976, the United States transferred to the south Korean puppets military establishments worth 633 million dollars from June last year to May this year (south Korean paper "Choson Ilbo", May 9, 1976).

The United States is reinforcing armed forces not only in south Korea but also in its rear bases.

The United States massed armed forces withdrawing from Indochina in Okinawa, is conducting intense military exercises in a simulated war in Korea, and always keeps them ready to be dispatched to Korea.

On June 29, 1975, Japanese "Asahi Shimbun" wrote that "in the U.S. army base in Okinawa a battalion of fully armed marines is always ready, while long-distance strategic reconnaissance aircraft 'SR-71' is flying almost every day to the Korean Peninsula and the commander of the third marine division did not 'deny the possibility of future dispatch to the Korean Peninsula'" (Japanese "Asahi Shimbun," June 29, 1975).

The United States is actively drawing the Japanese militarists into preparations for a war of aggression in Korea.

On June 9, 1975, Japanese Prime Minister Miki said that "in case of a conflict in the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. troops will directly go into action from Japan" (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", June 10, 1975).

Deputy Director of the Japanese Defence Agency Kubo said that "there is a view that if a conflict occurs in south Korea, Japan will be involved in it and its possibility is conceivable from a military point of view" (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", September 15, 1975).

On July 8, 1976, the United States and Japan framed up the "U.S.-Japan defence consultative sub-committee" for the "purpose of reinforcing the U.S.-Japan joint military operational system."

This envisages "joint operations" with the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan in case of a war in Korea (Tokyo, July 8, 1976, "Jiji" News Agency).

Strengthening of "Wartime Footing" By S. Korean Puppets

The south Korean puppets under the manipulation of the United States cooked up a lie that the "danger of southward invasion" is imminent and intensified the fascist repression of the people as never before, and subordinated everything to the perfection of a "wartime posture" under the pretext of "allout security", thereby turning south Korea into an army barrack.

As of the end of 1975, the south Korean authorities maintained a puppet army 700,000 strong.

In April 1976 the south Korean authorities increased the numerical strength of the "homeland defence reserve forces" to three million and raised its combat capacity to the level of the "second ground force."

On July 1, 1976, the south Korean puppets announced that the "civil defence corps" organized already in 1975 was formed with 4,059,900 men in 85,444 units (south Korean "Radio Chungang", July 1, 1976).

The south Korean authorities organized the "student homeland defence corps" enlisting a total of over 1,460,000 high school, specialized school, college and university students and are driving them out to military drill (south Korean "Radio Munhwa", September 2, 1975).

As an important link in increasing the combat capacity, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are speeding up the construction of harbours, airfields and military roads on a large scale.

Frantic War Exercises and Military Provocations

The U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army have ceaselessly staged large-scale "south Korea-U.S. joint military exercises resembling a real war" simulating their invasion of the northern half of the Republic.

From January 6 to 31, 1976, the U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army carried out a large-scale naval firing exercise on the sea south of Koje-do Island, south Korea.

In February, 1976, the south Korean puppet army staged a "joint exercise of largest scale" codenamed "crocodile operation" with the mobilization of fighter-bombers, warships, police corps, "reserve army" and "civil defence corps" (south Korean newspaper "Choson Ilbo", February 26, 1976).

On March 5, 1976, the United States conducted a "south Korea-U.S. joint air raid and nosedive operation" for "destroying" the "targets on the ground" by "scorching the earth". It included sorties of "F-111" fighter-bombers of the U.S. air force, the launching of rockets from "Cobra" helicopters the transportation of "Tow" anti-tank missiles and 105 mm howitzers by "Henewgo" helicopters and the release of napalm bombs from "F-4-D Phantoms" (south Korean newspaper "Choson Ilbo", March 6, 1976).

From March 8 to 18, 1976 a "mobile exercise" called "yellow dragon operation" simulating a "surprise attack" on the northern half of the Republic was held in Kangrung, south Korea, near the Military Demarcation Line with the participation of U.S. ground and air forces and south Korean puppet naval and air forces (south Korean "Radio Chungang", March 8, 1976).

From March 25 to April 21, 1976, a "south Korea-U.S. joint naval amphibious mobile exercise" codenamed "Maulex" was staged in the sea off Pohang, south Korea, with the mobilization of some 1,400 men of the Okinawa-based U.S. third marine division and forces of the U.S. 7th fleet and south Korean puppet navy (Seoul, March 23, 1976, "AFP").

The U.S. troops announced that they would stage a "south Korea-U.S. naval and marine joint amphibious exercise" called "Baycoocherry" in the sea off Pohang in the period from June 28 to July 7, 1976 (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", June 17, 1976).

The clamorous war exercises of the United States have been attended with its ceaseless grave military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea along the Military Demarcation Line.

The various forms of provocations and violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by the U.S. side against our side in the first half of this year ran into more than 16,900 cases.

The United States infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air above the Military Demarcation Line on June 3, 14 and 22 to commit espionage acts while flying from east to west and, on June 8 and 10, sent it into the air above the sea off Orang in the northern part of our country for the same purpose.

On April 12, 1976, the south Korean puppet army fired large-calibre machinegun bullets at a post of our People's Army in the eastern sector of the front and, on May 25, fired 57 mm recoilless guns toward our side in the eastern sector of the front. Earlier, on February 3, it committed a criminal act by shelling a populated area of our side in the lower reaches of the Rimjin-gang River in the western sector of the front.

Military planes of the south Korean puppet army intruded the air above the Demilitarized Zone on May 13 and 20, 1976, and the air above the Changsangot headland of our side in the West Sea on June 18 and perpetrated hostile acts.

On June 25, 1975, the U.S. side made a destroyer of the puppet navy intrude the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea and commit hostile acts.

The grave military provocations perpetrated by the U.S. side in the first half of this year included 87 cases of air intrusion, 178 cases of naval craft intrusion and 238 cases of rifle and gun firing.

The U.S. side is sending many bellicose generals and military personnel to south Korea to prowl about the area along the Military Demarcation Line and hold "operational confabs".

In January this year alone, the U.S. army secretary and the U.S. Pacific air force commander flew into south Korea and examined the "preparedness of the south Korean army."

The chief of the logistic staff of the U.S. air force and the marine commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet turned up in south Korea in February, the deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Pacific forces, the chief of staff of the U.S. forces in Japan and the commander of the 313 air division in March, the commander of the U.S. 7th fleet, the marine commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet, the commander of the U.S. Pacific air force and the commander of the fifth air force in April and the commander of the U.S. Pacific forces and the assistant secretary in charge of East Asian and Pacific affairs of the U.S. Defence Department in May to examine the war preparations.

Strengthening of "Offensive Posture"

As the preparations for a war are nearing completion in south Korea, the United States is reorganizing the combat units of all the armed forces to put them in an offensive posture and amassing them in the area along the Military Demarcation Line with a loud cry for a "forestalling attack" and a "blitz warfare".

In August 1975 Holingsworth, ex-commander of the first "south Korea-U.S. joint" army corps, blared: "The United States... worked out a new strategy for a short blitz warfare with large fire power and air support. It will be able to end any war within nine days by relying upon the heavy artillery units deployed in the Demilitarized Zone and the large-scale air support including the Guam-based 'B-52' bombers (round-the-clock operation with 30 sorties per hour)" (south Korean magazine "Sindonga", March, 1976).

On January 4, 1976, he said that he had a "plan to send northward the force of the south Korea-U.S. first army corps across the truce line" and stated that "Schlesinger, during his south Korean visit in August last year, approved the idea of concluding a war in a week" (south Korean "Radio Chungang", January 4, 1976).

On July 29, 1976, Kersiman, commander of the first "south Korea-U.S. joint" army corps, blared: "...there is no change in the short nine-day hard blow strategy to destroy the enemy at the first battles, that is, to paralyze his mobile power by intensive bombings in five days and then wipe out his main forces with a four-day ground operation... We have finished all the tests of the all-embracing combat exercises under simulated conditions to apply the latest modern tactics developed by the U.S. army so that the conception of forward defence in the south Korea-U.S. joint forces system may produce the greatest possible effect" (south Korean "Radio Chungang," July 30, 1976).

On June 25, 1976, chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff Brown stated: "Recently, we carried out an airlifting exercise for a prompt transport of armed forces from the U.S. mainland to the Asian region. It was a test of the processes necessary for speedily reinforcing the U.S. forces in south Korea. ... The aim we hoped for was definitely achieved" (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo," June 25, 1976)

Japanese "Mainichi Shimbun" dated July 27, 1976, reported that "the United States has already completed a strategic reorganization linked to south Korea, inclusive of Okinawa, Japan, instead of the island strategy with Thailand as the base" (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," July 27, 1976).

According to this "strategic reorganization," the United States is pushing "the major defence line" of the U.S. army in south Korea "up to the truce line from the present position" (south Korean "Radio Christian," January 14, 1976).

On July 24, 1976, the United States announced that it would move the headquarters of the U.S. 314 air force division in Osan to Ryongsan near the Military Demarcation Line as part of its "plan for reinforcing the U.S. forces command" (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," July 24, 1976).

As seen above, the U.S. imperialists have completed the preparations for a new war which they had been carrying on in Korea for a long time and are going over to a stage of starting a war itself.

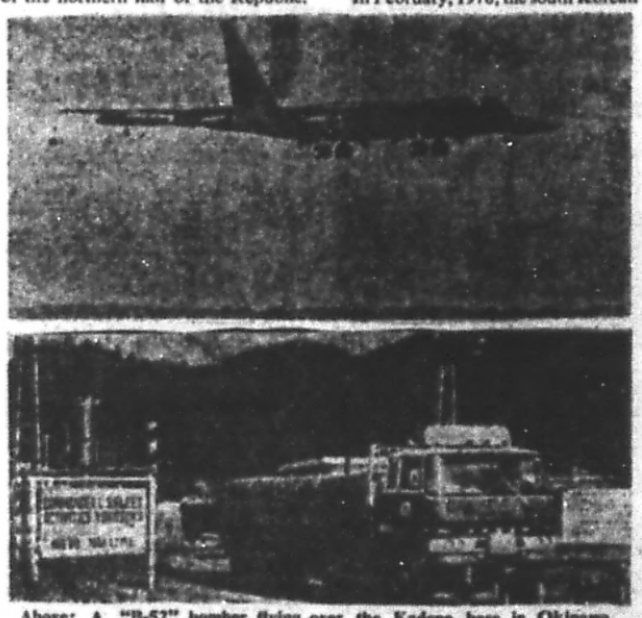
All facts clearly show that the danger of war in Korea is created not by the "threat of southward aggression" but by the moves of the northward aggression from the south.

If these reckless war provocation manoeuvres of the United States against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are left unchecked, they will inevitably lead to a new war in Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea firmly believes that the governments of various countries and peace-loving people of the world will bitterly condemn the manoeuvres of the United States to provoke a new war and positively support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people, with the positive support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people will force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without the interference of outside forces.

South Korean puppet soldiers practicing to fire toward the north.



Above: A "B-52" bomber flying over the Kadena base in Okinawa, Japan
Below: A truck loading ammunition in the Ikeko base, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

Vietnam, Cambodia Flay US War Plot

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued a statement on August 7, supporting the August 5 statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique have completed war preparations and are going over to the adventurous scheme to directly ignite the blasting fuse of war, according to a report from Hanoi.

The statement of the Government of the SRVN said:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam firmly supports the correct stand of the Government of the DPRK as stated in the recent statement and demands that U.S. imperialism and its stooges stop at once all their actions of intimidation, calumny and war provocation against the DPRK, dissolve the "United Nations Command" in south Korea, withdraw immediately from south Korea U.S. occupationist troops together with their military equipment and mass extermination weapons including nuclear weapons and remove all U.S. military bases from south Korea.

The U.S. must cease all its acts of interference in the internal affairs of Korea and give up its scheme to create "two Koreas," in an attempt to turn south Korea into its military base and new-type colony and prolong the partition of Korea.

The question of Korea's reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves without outside interference of any kind.

As a brother and close comrade of the Korean people sharing the same ideal of opposing U.S.-led aggressive imperialism, of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, the Vietnamese people, now as before, unswervingly stand beside the Korean people in the latter's just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for the reunification of their homeland. They are determined to continue to do their best to support this struggle until its complete victory.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people thoroughly support the reasonable and sensible proposals and guideline of the DPRK Government aimed at achieving the peaceful and sovereign reunification of Korea and firmly believe that this struggle will enjoy the vigorous support of more and more progressive governments and people in the world, and will achieve ultimate victory.

* * *

The Foreign Ministry of the Government of Democratic Cambodia issued a statement on August 9 supporting the August 5 statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report.

The statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Government of Democratic Cambodia said:

The Government and people of Democratic Cambodia fully support the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated August 5, 1976.

The Government and people of Democratic Cambodia expose and denounce most vehemently the criminal manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its puppets to start a war of aggression against the northern half of the DPRK.

U.S. imperialism must stop at once the war provocation manoeuvres and all acts of aggression against the DPRK.

U.S. imperialism must withdraw all its troops and all the military equipment including nuclear weapons from Korea. U.S. imperialism must dismantle its military bases in south Korea, disband the so-called "UN Command" and replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

U.S. imperialism must leave the Korean people themselves to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Government and people of Democratic Cambodia firmly support the three principles and five-point policy put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung for the solution of the Korean question.

The Government and people of Democratic Cambodia reiterate that they will always stand firm on the side of the Government and people of the DPRK, comrades-in-arms and brothers.

Expressing their admiration for the resolsteness and firm determination of the fraternal Government and people of the DPRK, the Government and people of Democratic Cambodia believe that the fraternal Korean people's sacred, just cause of national reunification will certainly be realized completely and finally. (KCNA)

The south Korean puppet army waging a frantic war exercise around June 25 this year

Democracy in S. Korea Must Precede Peaceful Reunification

PYONGYANG, August 2 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (an organ of the C C of the Worker's Party of Korea) August 1 in an article headlined "To Smash Fascist Dictatorship of South Korean Puppets Is Indispensable Demand for the Promotion of National Reunification" stresses: If the south Korean people smash through their relentless struggle against fascism and for democracy the "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which is a mainstay of the U.S. imperialists' aggression, they can terminate the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference and the question of national reunification can be successfully solved by the efforts of our people themselves in conformity with their will and interests.

Branding the military fascist regime of south Korea as the most vicious executor of the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and their tool for aggression, the article says:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the most despicable and shameless flunkeyist traitors fawning upon and tailing after outside forces to prolong their remaining days and the most heinous traitors who are selling off the nation without hesitation in pursuance of their personal pleasure and glory.

As long as these dirty traitors are left alone, the south Korean people cannot be free nor can the reunification of the country be achieved.

The article says:

If the military fascist dictatorship is liquidated and the democratization of social and political life realised in south Korea, there will be neither "anti-communist" racket nor the whipping up of a war atmosphere and this will undoubtedly remove tension between the north and south, lay the groundwork for great national unity and open a favourable phase for the peaceful reunification of the country.

If the struggle against fascism and for democracy is strengthened and developed in south Korea, it will render it possible to prevail over the fascist hangmen and realise the democratisation of society, help rapidly expand and strengthen the patriotic and democratic forces and promote the cause of national reunification with the internal forces of the nation.

The struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy is a sacred patriotic struggle to successfully overcome all the obstacles and difficulties lying at present on the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and accelerate the cause of reunification.

The people of all walks of life in south Korea who oppose the permanent split of the country and desire the reunification of the country must firmly unite under the banner of anti-fascism and democracy and more vigorously turn out to the struggle to smash the "revitalized system" of the Pak Jung Hi clique, a system of fascism, war and split.

If the people rise up, uniting their strength, they can smash any bulwark of reactionaries and achieve freedom and liberation.

The south Korean people struggling for the realisation of a just cause will certainly emerge victorious.

9 S. Korean Democrats Arrested

The Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen took [illegible] Christian clergymen into custody immediately after a meeting on Aug. 10 at a church in Kwangju City where a second "declaration for democracy and national salvation" was issued.

The declaration stressed active support for the declaration issued on Mar. 1, in which Kim Dae Jung, the former "presidential" candidate, and many other prominent dissidents called for the resignation of Pak Jung Hi, the abrogation of the "yushin" constitution and freedom of speech and religion.

Among the nine was Rev. In Myong Gi, who was listed among the supporters of the "Mar. 1 declaration for democracy and national salvation."

This arrest means a challenge to the south Koreans calling for a democratic society and national reunification, and is at the same time an act of trampling down the public opinion of the world for democracy and peace.

In a bid to win democracy, south Korean people have been defying the "presidential decree", staging various struggles in prison and courts, and throughout the whole of south Korea.

The new declaration was issued only a week after the prosecution demanded severe punishments for Kim Dae Jung and other dissidents for signing the Mar. 1 declaration.

The fact that in such a terror-ridden atmosphere in which anyone critical of the fascist regime can be arrested under the "presidential decree," the demand for Pak's resignation was openly expressed, clearly shows that the resentment and disaffection of the popular masses are reaching a climax. It also shows their unyielding will to put an end to Pak's tyranny in the face of any repressive measures.

This shows the fact that the south Korean patriotic people are waging a vigorous anti-Pak struggle to restore democracy in the south Korean society in defiance of 15-month-old "emergency measure No. 9" banning virtually all anti-Pak acts.

Even if the Pak clique intensify the blood-thirsty suppression of the dissidents, to prevent their action from spreading, they can not hold in check their just struggle for democracy and national reunification.

Progressive people of the world who love justice and truth will extend full support and encouragement to the south Korean people struggling against fascism and for democracy and for the release of the arrested and imprisoned democrats.

The brave action of the patriotic south Korean leaders is sure to trigger another popular uprising. Their struggle will surely be crowned with victory.

Publications Banned

The puppet ministry of culture and information cancelled the registration of or closed down 88 periodicals including dailies and monthlies on August 4, according to a report from Seoul.

The scoundrels took this step by invoking the fascist evil "law on the registration of newspapers and news agencies".

This is an extension of the ever more intensified suppression of the press by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

Puppet Police Reinforced

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique plan to reinforce the puppet police force by some 8,000 men and set up five new police stations and 110 police substations and police boxes next year under the pretext of increased "burden of the police," according to a report from Seoul.

This shows that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who find themselves in a tight fix, further isolated from and rejected by the people, are making an ever more desperate attempt to maintain the crumbling "revitalised" dictatorial system at any cost by wielding the bayonet.

Today south Korea is densely covered with a netwark of more than 2,600 repressive police organs and a large police force and over 300,000 police agents strutting about in suppressing the people.

Reporter Assaulted

Police gangsters of the puppet Mapo police station, Seoul, on July 30 barred Nam Chang Sun, a reporter of "Radio Tonga", from covering news, heaped abuses on him and brandished their fists at him, according to a report from seoul.

Four police gangsters assaulted the reporter, blocking his way, when he was going to enter the "room of those awaiting summary trials" to collect materials on the gangsters' crimes in arresting guiltless inhabitants.

This brutality of the puppet police was a criminal act to prevent the exposure of their suppressive rampage in the random arrest and persecution of guiltless people.

Schools Militarized

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, isolated and rejected within and without, are stepping up the militarization of south Korean schools with greater zeal, while more feverishly accelerating war preparations at the active instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

These days the gangsters are ceaselessly driving out high school students and collegians as well as middle school students and even primary school children to provocative war exercises, crying that "allout security education must be strengthened," "the determination to defend the homeland must be hardened" and so on.

The military hooligans herded out 2,000 high school boys and girls in Seoul to undergo shooting practice, bayonet exercise, training for overcoming obstacles and other military drills under a fascist military discipline. They set a "period for students' training" till July 17 to conduct military training among the high school students in Seoul.

Earlier, the military rogues forced a 20 kilometre long "march" upon over 200 students of Chungang University in Seoul and 800 students of Kangwon University in Chunchon of south Korea. On the route various war exercises such as "anti-aircraft exercise," "anti-air raid exercise" and "exercise simulating guerrilla warfare," were conducted.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the despicable lackeys of U.S. imperialism, have turned schools, a sacred place for learning, into a powder-reeking militarny drill ground and a supplier of canon fodder. In order to further speed up the militarisation of schools, they set the criminal military education as a compulsory subject of "regular education" at schools and are now working hard to expand or newly set up various organisations for this purpose.

One of them is the "students homeland defence corps", the notorious military fascist organisation, framed up in May last year in the south Korean colleges, universities and high schools.

Today a complete military system consisting of squad, platoon, company and battalion similar to those of the regular army has been established in the south Korean schools and students are bound in duty to participate in military action so that they may be "mobilized for local defence or promptly sent to the front" at any moment.

Besides, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique changed the "hour system" for military training into the "point system" at the south Korean colleges and universities and force those students who failed to score the "set point for military training" to undergo military training in the puppet army barracks, holding over their promotion indefinitely.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique markedly increased hours of military education at south Korean schools of all levels and rendered its content more vicious.

They appointed vicious officers of the puppet army in active service and those discharged from it as "military teachers" and "physical training teachers" and conducted their "collective training" for 15 or 30 days in the puppet army to teach them rigorous methods of military education, instructing them to intensify military education as taught among the students.

The military hooligans made the military education subject as an essential one at the south Korean schools of all levels and doubled their hours, while cutting those of other subjects. Furthermore, they set more than 78 per cent of physical training hours as hours for military training.

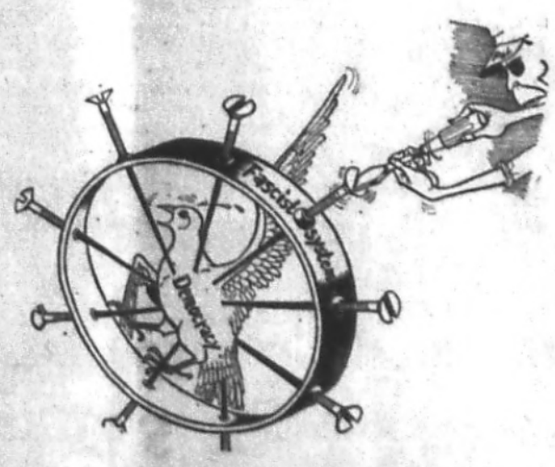
It is not without reason that the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique are desperately trying to strengthen murderous military education among the south Korean students.

Now the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are in the grip of a crisis, faced with the mounting struggle of the south Korean students and people against the "government" and fascism and for democracy.

The war preparations stepped up by the military fascist bandits under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" is designed to divert elsewhere the attention of the people and extricate themselves from the predicament.

But the south Korean students will never allow the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique who are further turning schools into army barracks and trying to use them as disgraceful cannon fodder in a fratricidal war.

Indignant voices that the "students homeland defence corps" is a "corps for strangulating schools" and "schools are not military training ground. Stop military education at once" are ringing out from among the south Korean students. This clearly shows how resolutely they oppose and reject the criminal military training.



Emergency International Conference on Korea Denounces Pak "Regime"

The Korean Peninsula today is in a serious danger and the Korean people are faced with a critical situation in which war may break out at any moment.

Proper solution of the Korean issue is an important task not only of the Korean nation but also of other nations all over the world.

In this connection, the first international conference to discuss one of the most long-standing and urgent issues of the world today—Korea—was held on Aug. 12-14 in Tokyo.

The formal name of this conference is "Emergency International Conference on Korea."

The conference, organized on the initiative of Japanese critics, Dietmen, scientists and men of culture, was participated in by some 30 activists from various nations in North America, Western Europe, Africa and Asia, in addition to some 300 Japanese and Koreans.

The conference discussed four items on the agenda: repression in south Korea, struggle of the third world countries and democratic struggle in south Korea, struggle of the third world countries and advanced countries and future of Asia and the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

Many leaders of democratic movements in south Korea have been arrested in the past year.

The conference should meet as possible urgent action is required because the repression by the Pak clique is becoming more harsh and rapid with every passing day. And it is clear to all that such powerful countries as Japan and the United States are working in tandem to provide all possible aid to the criminal regime so that the repressive rule can be maintained and strengthened.

All the participants in the conference made an appeal to the world as follows:

More than anything else, we want to discuss the nature of Pak's rule and possible means of putting an end to the repression to south Korean people.

We hope to be able at least to tell to the world public about the groans of the south Korean people, and the doings of the sinister figures behind Pak.

The conference discussed features common to south Korea and other suffering nations in the third world.

It proved a useful forum for the discussion of the struggle of the Korean people and its significance to the liberation movement in the third world.

The participants adopted a resolution demanding that the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo and United Nations take measures against the oppression of human rights in south Korea.

The resolution says in part as follows:

1. PREVENT A NEW WAR AND BRING LASTING PEACE TO THE KOREAN PENINSULA

The main danger on the Korean Peninsula is the threat of war. The dialogue began with the July 4, 1972, joint communique between north and south Korea—intended to achieve reunification in a peaceful manner—has come to a virtual halt, with the north-south relationship deteriorating to a situation even more dangerous than before the start of the dialogue.

Calling the attention of peace-loving peoples and governments of the world to the present situation in Korea, the conference declares that a war must not start again and peace must be preserved in Korea.

Holding that the U.S. and the south Korean authorities should respect the resolution adopted at the 30th of the United Nations General Assembly, the conference insists that all U.S. military personal and nuclear arms must be withdrawn from south Korea immediately, that military support of all kinds to south Korea terminated, the influx of arms from abroad be prohibited, and the Korean Peninsula be converted into a non-unclear zone.

The conference demands that practical steps be taken immediately to turn the current unstable truce into a durable peace.

2. POLITICAL REPRESSION IN SOUTH KOREA

We extend our complete support to the struggle of the south Korean people for democratic rights and freedoms of speech, the press, association, assembly and religion.

We express our full support to the movement of the south Korean people to end the "yushin" (revitalized system) dictatorship and establish a broadbased democratic coalition government in its place.

3. INDEPENDENT PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

Taking note of the urgent desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country at the earliest date the conference views the continuing division of Korea not only as tragic for its people but also a constant source of tension threatening world peace.

Urging the U.S. and Japan to cease intervening in the right of the Korean people to self-determination, the conference condemns the "two Koreas" policy and "separate UN membership" aimed at keeping Korea permanently divided.

Recognizing the need for new initiatives leading to the restoration of democracy and peace, the conference supports the widespread demand for a forum of the Korean people, by the Korean people, and for the Korean people to promote the reunification process, a forum where north and south Korean political parties, public organizations and individual figures would participate.

The conference insists that national unity essential for reunification cannot be achieved under a dictatorship and that there can be no "national unity" without democracy.

4. INTERNATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROPOSALS

The conference unanimously approved the formation of an International Solidarity Committee, and authorized the creation of a permanent organization. The committee is enpowered to organize a provisional commission of inquiry into the denial of social, political and economic rights and freedom in south Korea, and undertake relevant action against the dictatorial Pak regime, and to support the struggle of the Korean people for reunification.

All the delegates to the conference will communicate the resolution to their governments and to the organizations to which they belong and urge its implementation.

Considering the importance of the movement of non-aligned countries, the conference expresses confidence that the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will adopt positive measures to help promote a solution to the Korean issue in the interests of the Korean people and the peace of the world.

The Emergency International Conference on Korea on behalf of all its participants, and especially on behalf of all those in south Korea who cannot make their voices heard, will immediately communicate this resolution to the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, the Secretary General of the United Nations and all governments.

The "Emergency International Conference on Korea" was held in Tokyo on Aug. 12, and attended by delegations from 16 countries

Foreign Public Criticize Pak Gangsters

Judicial Figures Of Japan

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who had arrested political, academic and religious figures, signers of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation", by invoking "emergency measures No. 9" recently demanded harsh penalties for them after repeated criminal murderous trials. This fascist atrocity has touched off a wave of denunciation among judicial figures of Japan.

Ejiri Heihachiro, representative director of the Japan Democratic Lawyers' Association, said:

It was illegal from the beginning that the Pak "regime" arrested and put on trial those personages who made public "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" advocating democracy and national reunification. But the Pak Jung Hi clique went so far as to impose heavy penalties upon the democratic figures without any justification.

This is a farcical trial totally ignoring the human rights of the "defendants" and is a never-to-be-condoned atrocity from a humanitarian point of view, too.

The trial staged by the Pak "regime" is a vicious political stratagem that can be seen only in the dark society.

Lawyer Kobakura Sei had this to say:

Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures raised entirely just demands in "the declaration for democracy and national salvation." Nevertheless, the Pak "regime" arrested them on charges of violating "emergency measures No. 9," committed them for trial and inflicted heavy penalties upon them without examining the case. We cannot but be surprised by this ferocity of the rasclas.

We consider that the Japanese government should feel heavy responsibility for the repression of democratic figures by the Pak "regime".

We who have demanded the arrest of criminals involved in the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case will widely expose and denonce the true nature of the fascist suppressive system of the Pak "regime" among the Japanese people and the world people in the future and make efforts so that south Korean society may be democratized and the human rights of the south Korean people respected.

Swedish Paper

It was reported from Stockholm that the Swedish paper "Arbetar Bladet" carried recently an article flying the south Korean puppet clique's brutal fascist repression.

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi gang of murdrers were committing all manner of brutalities against south Korean patriotic poet Kim Ji Ha, the paper, citing concrete facts, exposed that gangster Pak Jung Hi who staged a "military coup" with the strong backing of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and wrested "power" enacted a thousand and one evil laws by swindle and fraud and concentrated all powers in his hand.

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cooked up the "revitalized constitution" on the pretext of "threat of southward aggression" and are running wild to stifle the democratic rights and freedom of the south Korean people, the paper said: Despite the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's savage suppression the anti-Pak Jung Hi, anti-dictatorial struggle of the south Korean people continues.

The paper referred to the anti-Pak Jung Hi sentiments daily mounting particularly among students, intellectuals and believers.

France—Korea Friendship Association

The France-Korea Friendship Association recently made public an appeal denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's brutal fascist repression in south Korea and conducted a signature campaign to win the support to this appeal, according to a report from Paris.

In the appeal the association pointed out that people's freedom and democratic rights are being wantonly trampled down due to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist repression in south Korea. The French people can never remain an onlooker at what is going on in south Korea where great many patriots, democratic personages, intellectuals and religionists are being arrested and detained and facing severe penalties, the appeal added.

The Friendship Association called upon the French public circles to struggle for the rescue of the people subjected to repression in south Korea and condemn the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Polish Paper and Lawyers Union

It was reported from Warsaw that a Polish paper and the Polish Lawyers Union strongly denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's brutal fascist repression.

The May 30 issue of the Polish paper "Trybuna Ludu" in an article headlined "new terrorism" flayed the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' hideous suppression.

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique keep staging murderous trials against south Korean patriots and students and imposing capital punishment and heavy penalties upon them, the daily said that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are trying to arrest the daily mounting just struggle of the south Korean people by terrorism.

The Polish Lawyers Union recently sent a protest letter to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique vehemently denouncing their brutal crackdown upon south Korean patriots and students.

Congolese Journal

A recent issue of the Congolese journal "La Voix de la Amitie" exposed and denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique's brutal suppression of the personages involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," according to a report from Brazzaville.

The journal said that Pak Jung Hi is a traitor who usurped "power" through a military coup d'etat and has suppressed the south Korean democratic figures and patriots in a fascist way.

It continued:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must lend an ear to the voices of protest of the south Korean people and the world people, stop their repression of the people and release at once the arrested democratic figures, believers and patriotic students.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must depart from "power" without delay.

American Churchman

"Kukook Hyanggun Bo", a magazine published by south Koreans residing in the United States, carried an article headlined "Dictator Pak Jung Hi, a Gangster" contributed by James Sinott, an American pastor who was engaged in missionary work for many years in south Korea.

The author exposed that "the U.S. embassy cooperates with Pak Jung Hi in all his monstrous acts of suppressing the people." Recalling that U.S. President Ford encouraged and instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in brutally suppressing the people and violating the human rights when he turned up in south Korea in 1974, he said: "This is a disgrace to us".

Asking how can those who commit such barbarities as "torturing guiltless persons and arresting people without warrant at midnight" be pardoned, the author said that he "is ashamed" to have a government tied up with such gangster clique.

Angrily stating that U.S. officials, disapproving his argument, demand that he keep mum, under the plausible pretext that "one must not interfere in other's internal affairs," he refuted this.

He said that this shameless demand of the U.S. ruling circles "is an insult to human conscience and shows how corrupt the present foreign policy of the United States is."

Pointing out that "the United States and a tiny handful of Seoul gangsters maintaining their 'regime' with its help are exploiting south Korea," the author denounced the U.S. ruling elements including State Secretary Kissinger and their servants for painting a false picture of things to create the impression that there is no problem inside south Korea and crying for the preservation of the south Korean "security" and so forth.

He said:

"Kissinger can shout only one word 'security'. By 'security' he means 'silence' imposed upon the people groaning under suppression and terrorism, the 'silence' of those people who cannot speak freely, while offering cheap labour force and being subjected to non-rights, and it is a 'security' faked up with oft-repeated lies that north Korea is going to attack".

(KCNA)

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 0131-8. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)